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Bunny Brunel's

POWER BASICS



Soloing Secrets

Explore new modes, scales & chords

Expand your improv palette



INCLUDES CD

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Introduction

I have been playing music since I was nine years old. I always wanted to solo like the musicians I heard playing the jazz my mother listened to, so I figured it out little by little, playing by ear. Later on I started giving lessons, and I realized that I had to write down everything I discovered for my students to understand. This gave me an opportunity to create a system that would be easy to comprehend and utilize on the bass.

This book is designed to help bass players understand jazz soloing and the concept of scale and chord substitutions. The Bunny Brunel system is tailored for bass players, making the learning of harmony very simple and opening new doors to improvisation.

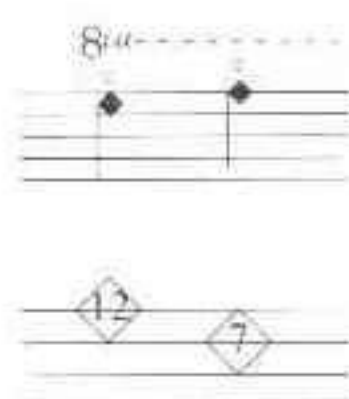
Try to practice each example until you really master it before moving on to the next one. And remember what Chick Corea once told me: Think about making melodies.

Notational Symbols

Backbeat Books uses the following symbols to indicate fingerings and techniques.



Slide (capital S): If the notes are tied, pluck only the first. When there is no tie, pluck both notes.



Harmonics are indicated by tiny circles over the note heads, which indicate actual pitch; the tablature shows where the harmonic is played.

▮ Picked downstroke.

∨ Picked upstroke.

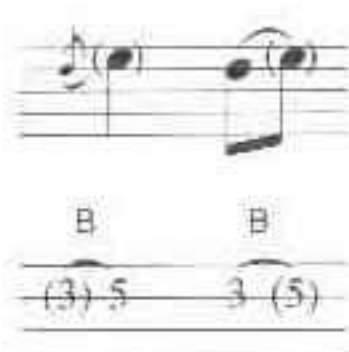
4 ● **Fretting-hand fingerings** are indicated by numerals. (1=index finger, 2=middle finger, etc.).



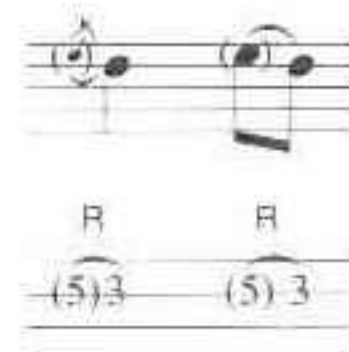
A slide symbol before or after a single note indicates a slide to or from an unspecified pitch.



A **thumb slap** is indicated with a capital T; a **pop** by a capital P.



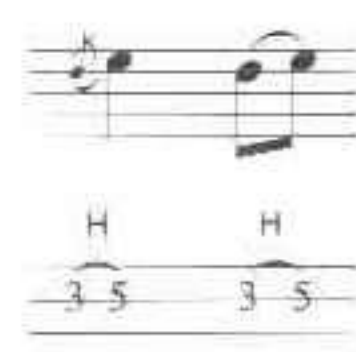
Capital B indicates a **bend**, either from a grace-note or a note with a full duration value.



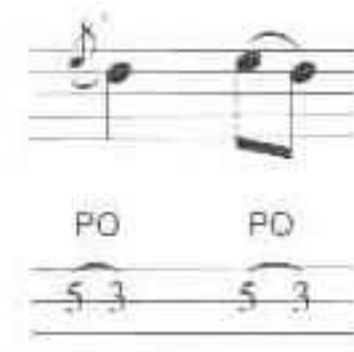
Capital R indicates a **release**: Pre-bend to the note in parentheses, play, and then release the bend to the indicated note.

How Tablature Works.

The horizontal lines represent the bass strings, the bottom line being *E* and the top being *G*. Numbers designate the frets (0 indicates an open string). For instance, a 2 positioned on the bottom line would mean play the 2nd fret on the *E* string. Time values are shown in the standard notation directly above the tablature. Special symbols and instructions appear between the notation and tablature staves.



Capital H indicates a **hammer-on**.



Capital PO indicates a **pull-off**.



Finger vibrato.



Trill.

Modes You Need to Know

This first chapter is to refresh your memory on modes, or to familiarize you with modes if you do not already know them. Modes are simply note sequences that start on various degrees of a particular scale. If you play a *C* major scale starting on *C*, you will be playing a *C* Ionian mode. If you start this *C* major scale on *D*, you will be playing *D* Dorian mode. Starting on *E* will produce *E* Phrygian mode, and so on, as you'll see in the music and diagrams in this chapter.

We are going to look at:

- major modes
- harmonic minor modes
- melodic minor modes
- harmonic major modes

As well as:

- the diminished scale
- the auxiliary diminished scale
- the whole-tone scale

If you do not already know these modes and scales, learn the pattern of each one so you will be able to play any particular mode starting from any root in any key.

In the following examples you will be playing these modes starting on root note of the chord that we will be matching with each mode.

C Major Modes

Starting on C: Ionian

2 4 1 2 4 1 3 4 3 1 4 2 1 4 2

3 5 2 3 5 2 4 5 4 2 5 3 2 5 3

D: Dorian

1 3 4 1 3 1 2 4 2 1 4 2 4 3 1

5 7 8 5 7 4 5 7 5 4 7 5 8 7 5

E: Phrygian

1 2 4 1 3 4 1 3 1 3 4 1 4 2 1

7 8 10 7 9 10 7 9 7 10 9 7 10 8 7

F: Lydian

2 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 3 1 4 3 1 4 2

8 10 7 9 10 7 9 10 9 7 10 9 7 10 8

G: Mixolydian

2 4 1 2 4 1 2 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2

10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12 10 9 12 10 9 12 10

A: Aeolian

1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 1 4 3 1 4 3 1

12 14 15 12 14 15 12 14 12 15 14 12 15 14 12

B: Locrian

Sheet music for B Locrian mode in 4/4 time. The staff shows a descending scale: B, A, G, F, E, D, C, B. The fretboard diagram below the staff shows the following fret numbers for each note: B (14), A (15), G (17), F (14), E (15), D (17), C (14), B (16). The tablature is: 1 2 4 1 | 2 4 1 3 | 1 4 2 1 | 4 2 1 |

C Major Modes

Seven fretboard diagrams for C Major modes: C Ionian, D Dorian, E Phrygian, F Lydian, G Mixolydian, A Aeolian, and B Locrian. Each diagram shows the fretboard from the 1st to the 12th fret, with notes and fingerings indicated. The notes are: C Ionian (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C), D Dorian (D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D), E Phrygian (E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E), F Lydian (F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F), G Mixolydian (G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G), A Aeolian (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A), and B Locrian (B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B). The fingerings are: C Ionian (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), D Dorian (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), E Phrygian (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), F Lydian (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), G Mixolydian (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), A Aeolian (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), and B Locrian (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).

C Harmonic Minor Modes

Though it's taught differently in the Baroque system, in my system the harmonic minor scale starts on the 6th degree of the key, which makes it an Aeolian mode with a major 7th. The same thing could be said about the natural minor (Aeolian). Simply put, the Ionian represents the major keys, and the Aeolian represents the minor keys. Note that the C harmonic minor modes are still in the key of C major, with a $G^\sharp$ accidental!

Starting on C: Ionian harmonic minor

2	4	1	2	1	1	3	4	3	1	1	2	1	4	2
3	5	2	3	1	2	4	5	4	2	1	3	2	5	3

D: Dorian harmonic minor

1	3	4	2	3	1	2	4	2	1	4	3	4	3	1
5	7	8	6	7	4	5	7	5	4	7	6	8	7	5

E: Phrygian harmonic minor (Spanish Phrygian)

1	2	1	1	3	4	1	3	1	4	3	1	1	2	1
7	8	6	7	9	10	7	9	7	10	9	7	6	8	7

F: Lydian harmonic minor

2	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	3	1	4	3	1	1	2
8	6	7	9	10	7	9	10	9	7	10	9	7	6	8

G#: Mixolydian harmonic minor

3	4	1	2	4	1	2	4	2	1	4	2	1	4	3
11	12	9	10	12	9	10	13	10	9	12	10	9	12	11

A: Aeolian harmonic minor

Sheet music for Aeolian harmonic minor scale in 4/4 time, bass clef. The scale is shown across four measures. The first measure contains notes G, B, D, F, A, C, E, G. The second measure contains notes A, C, E, G, B, D, F, A. The third measure contains notes B, D, F, A, C, E, G, B. The fourth measure contains notes C, E, G, B, D, F, A, C. The scale is marked with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 4/4. The notes are written on a single staff with a bass clef. The first measure is marked with a repeat sign. The notes are: G, B, D, F, A, C, E, G. The second measure is: A, C, E, G, B, D, F, A. The third measure is: B, D, F, A, C, E, G, B. The fourth measure is: C, E, G, B, D, F, A, C. The scale is marked with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 4/4. The notes are written on a single staff with a bass clef. The first measure is marked with a repeat sign. The notes are: G, B, D, F, A, C, E, G. The second measure is: A, C, E, G, B, D, F, A. The third measure is: B, D, F, A, C, E, G, B. The fourth measure is: C, E, G, B, D, F, A, C.

B: Locrian harmonic minor

Sheet music for Locrian harmonic minor scale in 4/4 time, bass clef. The scale is shown across four measures. The first measure contains notes G, B, D, F, A, C, E, G. The second measure contains notes A, C, E, G, B, D, F, A. The third measure contains notes B, D, F, A, C, E, G, B. The fourth measure contains notes C, E, G, B, D, F, A, C. The scale is marked with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 4/4. The notes are written on a single staff with a bass clef. The first measure is marked with a repeat sign. The notes are: G, B, D, F, A, C, E, G. The second measure is: A, C, E, G, B, D, F, A. The third measure is: B, D, F, A, C, E, G, B. The fourth measure is: C, E, G, B, D, F, A, C.

C Harmonic Minor Modes

Diagram showing the Harmonic Minor Modes for C, D, E, F, G, A, and B. Each mode is represented by a 7-string fretboard diagram with notes and fingerings indicated. The modes are: C Ionian Harmonic Minor, D Dorian Harmonic Minor, E Phrygian Harmonic Minor (Spanish Phrygian), F Lydian Harmonic Minor, G# Mixolydian Harmonic Minor, A Aeolian Harmonic Minor (Harmonic Minor Scale), and B Locrian Harmonic Minor. Each mode is shown with its name, key signature, and a fretboard diagram with notes and fingerings indicated.

C Melodic Minor Modes

Starting on C: Ionian melodic minor

For the melodic minor modes: In regard to the key, it's the No. 2 mode — Dorian with a maj7. The C melodic minor modes are in the key of B $\flat$, with a B $\natural$ as the accidental!

1 3 4 1 3 1 3 4 3 1 4 2 4 3 1

D: Dorian melodic minor

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two staves. The top staff is a bass line in 4/4 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of quarter notes and half notes, with a final measure containing a quarter rest. The bottom staff is a guitar tablature line, with fret numbers (1-7) placed below the staff lines to indicate fingerings for the notes in the bass line. The tablature line begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by the fret numbers for each note.

Bass Line:

4/4

1 2 4 1 3 1 2 4 2 1 4 2 4 2 1

Tablature:

5 6 8 5 7 4 5 7 5 8 6 5

E_b : Phrygian melodic minor

75

BASS

4/4

Guitar

2 4 1 3 | 1 1 3 4 | 3 1 1 4 | 2 4 2

T.B.

6 8 5 7 | 4 5 7 8 | 7 5 4 7 | 5 8 6

F: Lydian melodic minor

2 4 1 3 4 1 2 4 2 1 4 3 1 4 2

G: Mixolydian melodic minor

2 4 1 1 3 4 1 3 1 4 3 1 1 4 2

T
A
B
:
10 12 9 10 12 13 10 12 10 13 12 10 9 12 10

A: Aeolian melodic minor

Sheet music for Aeolian melodic minor in 4/4 time. The staff shows a descending melodic line with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fretboard diagram below the staff shows the sequence of frets for the left hand (T, A, B) and the right hand (1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 3, 1).

B: Locrian melodic minor

Sheet music for Locrian melodic minor in 4/4 time. The staff shows a descending melodic line with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The fretboard diagram below the staff shows the sequence of frets for the left hand (T, A, B) and the right hand (1, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 4, 3, 1, 1).

C Melodic Minor Modes

Diagram showing the seven modes of the melodic minor scale: C Ionian, D Dorian, Eb Phrygian, F Lydian, G Mixolydian, A Aeolian, and B Locrian. Each mode is represented by a staff with notes and fret numbers, and a fretboard diagram below it. The modes are labeled as (Melodic Minor Scale), (Lydian Mixolydian), (Super Mixolydian), and (Super Locrian).

C Harmonic Major Modes

When I was devising my system I could not find any name for these scales, so I called them the “harmonic major modes” because the first one looked like an harmonic minor scale with a major 3rd. Note that the C harmonic major modes are still in the key of C major, with an $A\flat$ accidental!

Starting on C: Ionian harmonic major

	2	4	1	1	3	4	2	3	1	4	3	1	1	4	2
T	3	5	2	3	5	6	4	5	4	6	5	3	2	5	3
A															
B															

D: Dorian harmonic major

	1	3	4	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	3	2	4	3	1
T	5	7	8	5	6	4	5	7	5	4	6	5	8	7	5
A															
B															

E: Phrygian harmonic major

	1	1	3	4	2	3	1	3	1	4	3	4	3	1	1
T	7	8	10	11	9	10	7	9	7	10	9	11	10	8	7
A															
B															

F: Lydian harmonic major

	1	3	4	2	3	1	3	4	3	1	4	3	4	3	1
T	8	10	11	9	10	7	9	10	9	7	10	9	11	10	8
A															
B															

G: Mixolydian harmonic major

	2	3	1	2	4	1	2	4	2	1	4	2	1	3	2
T	10	11	9	10	12	9	10	12	10	9	12	10	9	11	10
A															
B															

A $\flat$: Aeolian harmonic major

Sheet music for A $\flat$ Aeolian harmonic major in 4/4 time. The staff shows a descending melodic line with a key signature of one flat. The fretboard diagram below the staff indicates fingerings (1-4) and fret numbers (11-15) for the T, A, and B strings.

B: Locrian harmonic major

Sheet music for B Locrian harmonic major in 4/4 time. The staff shows a descending melodic line with a key signature of two flats. The fretboard diagram below the staff indicates fingerings (1-4) and fret numbers (14-18) for the T, A, and B strings.

C Harmonic Major Modes

Diagram showing the C Harmonic Major Modes across seven fretboards (C Ionian, D Dorian, E Phrygian, F Lydian, G Mixolydian, A $\flat$ Aeolian, and B Locrian). Each fretboard displays the notes of the mode, with circles indicating specific harmonic intervals or fingerings.

The Diminished Scale

You can play the eight notes of the symmetrical diminished scale using either of two patterns: whole-step/half-step or half-step/whole-step (auxiliary diminished). Note that there are only three diminished or auxiliary diminished scales among all 12 chromatic tones.

1 3 4 1 2 4 1 3 4 3 1 4 2 1 4 3 1 4 2 1

T 3 5 6 3 4 6 2 4 5 4 2 6 4 3 6 5 3 7 5 4

A B

1 3 4 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4 3 1 1 4 3

T 3 5 6 3 4 6 7 4 5 7 8 7 5 4 7 6

A B

1 1 4 3 1 1 4 3 1 1

T 4 3 6 5 3 2 5 4 2 1

A B

E	A	D	G
F		E $\flat$	
G $\flat$	B	E	A
G	C	F	B $\flat$
G $\sharp$	D $\flat$	G $\flat$	B
A	D	G	C
B $\flat$	E $\flat$	G $\sharp$	
B	E	A	D
C	F	B $\flat$	
	F $\sharp$	B	E
D	G	C	F
E $\flat$			
E	A	D	G

E	A	D	G
F		E $\flat$	
G $\flat$	B	E	A
G	C	F	B $\flat$
G $\sharp$	D $\flat$	G $\flat$	B
A	D	G	C
B $\flat$	E $\flat$	G $\sharp$	D $\flat$
B	E	A	D
C	F	B $\flat$	E $\flat$
		B	E
D	G	C	F
E $\flat$			
E	A	D	G

The Auxiliary Diminished Scale

1 2 4 1 3 4 1 2 4 2 1 4 3 1 4 2 1 4 3 1

T
A
B

3 4 6 2 4 5 2 3 5 3 2 5 4 2 6 4 3 6 5 3

1

1

1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4 3 1 1 4

T
A
B

3 4 6 7 4 5 7 8 5 6 8 9 8 6 5 8

5

3 1 1 4 | 3 1 1 4 | 3 1 1

T 7 5 4 | 6 4 3 | 5 3 2

A 7 6 4 3 | 5 3 2 |

B 7 6 4 3 | 5 3 2 |

E	A	D	G
F		E $\flat$	
F $\sharp$	B	E	A
G	C	F	B $\flat$
G $\sharp$	D $\flat$	F $\sharp$	B
A	D	G	C
B $\flat$	D $\sharp$	G $\sharp$	
B	E	A	D
C	F	B $\flat$	
	F $\sharp$	B	E
D	G	C	F
E $\flat$			
E	A	D	G

E	A	D	G
F		E $\flat$	
F $\sharp$	B	E	A
G	C	F	B $\flat$
G $\sharp$	D $\flat$	F $\sharp$	B
A	D	G	C
B $\flat$	D $\sharp$	G $\sharp$	D $\flat$
B	E	A	D
C	F	B $\flat$	D $\sharp$
		B	E
D	G	C	F
E $\flat$			
E	A	D	G

The Whole-Tone Scale

Composed entirely of whole-steps, the six-note whole-tone scale is symmetrical like the diminished scale. Note that there are only two whole-tone scales among the 12 chromatic tones.

First staff of the Whole-Tone Scale in bass clef, 4/4 time. The scale is composed of whole notes: C, D, E, F, G, A. The fingering is indicated by numbers 1-4 below the notes. The tablature below the staff shows fret numbers for the strings: 8, 10, 7, 9, 6, 8, 5, 7, 5, 8, 6, 9, 7, 10, 8.

Second staff of the Whole-Tone Scale in bass clef, 4/4 time. The scale is composed of whole notes: C, D, E, F, G, A. The fingering is indicated by numbers 1-4 below the notes. The tablature below the staff shows fret numbers for the strings: 3, 5, 7, 4, 6, 8, 5, 7, 9, 7, 5, 8, 6, 4, 7, 5, 3, 6, 4, 2.

E	A	D	G
F		E $\flat$	
F $\sharp$	B	E	A
G	C $\circ$	F	B $\flat$
G $\sharp$	D $\flat$	G $\flat$	B
A	D $\circ$	G	C
B $\flat$	E $\flat$	G $\sharp$	
B	E $\circ$	A	D
C	F	B $\flat$	
	F $\sharp$ $\circ$	B	E
D	G	C	F
E $\flat$			
E $\circ$	A	D $\circ$	G

E	A	D	G
F		E $\flat$	
F $\sharp$	B	E	A
G	C $\circ$	F	B $\flat$
G $\sharp$	D $\flat$	F $\sharp$	B
A	D $\circ$	G	C
B $\flat$	E $\flat$	G $\sharp$	D $\flat$
B	E $\circ$	A	D
C	F	B $\flat$	E $\flat$
	$\circ$ B	E	
D	G	C	F
E $\flat$			
E $\circ$	A	D $\circ$	G

Matching Chords with Modes

This chapter will give you a basic idea of the scales and modes you should play with certain chords before you attempt using any substitutions. Substitutions sound better when the main color of the basic harmony has been established. In addition, bass is a very low-pitched instrument, so what a saxophone or a guitar player can get away with doesn't always sound good on the bass. For best results when soloing, I recommend that you first think about creating melodies—think like a singer when you improvise. Remember that nothing sounds “corny” on the bass. I've always liked what Jaco said in his first interview for a jazz magazine in France—that his main influence for phrasing was Frank Sinatra.

Note that the following chords are not tied to any key signature unless one is mentioned.

C Cadd9 C6 C6/9 Cmaj7 Cmaj9 C Lydian

C Cadd9 C6 C6/9 Cmaj7 Cmaj9 C Ionian
(When this is the key)

Cmaj7♭5 Cmaj9♭5 Cmaj7♯11 Cmaj9♯11 C Lydian

C7 C9 Csus4 C7sus4 C11 C13 C13 C Mixolydian

Chapter 2: MATCHING CHORDS WITH MODES

C7 $\flat$ 5 C9 $\flat$ 5 C7 $\sharp$ 11 C9 $\sharp$ 11 C Lydian Mixolydian

This block shows the first row of musical notation. It contains five measures: four chords (C7 $\flat$ 5, C9 $\flat$ 5, C7 $\sharp$ 11, C9 $\sharp$ 11) and one scale (C Lydian Mixolydian). The chords are represented by stacked eighth notes on a bass staff. The scale is represented by a sequence of eighth notes.

Caug or C+ C7 $\sharp$ 5 C Whole-Tone

This block shows the second row of musical notation. It contains three measures: two chords (Caug or C+, C7 $\sharp$ 5) and one scale (C Whole-Tone). The chords are represented by stacked eighth notes on a bass staff. The scale is represented by a sequence of eighth notes.

C7 $\flat$ 13 C9 $\flat$ 13 C Super Mixolydian
(It is usually the 6th of the key)

This block shows the third row of musical notation. It contains three measures: two chords (C7 $\flat$ 13, C9 $\flat$ 13) and one scale (C Super Mixolydian). The chords are represented by stacked eighth notes on a bass staff. The scale is represented by a sequence of eighth notes.

C7 $\flat$ 9 C7 $\sharp$ 9 C13 $\flat$ 9 C13 $\sharp$ 9 C Auxiliary Diminished

This block shows the fourth row of musical notation. It contains five measures: four chords (C7 $\flat$ 9, C7 $\sharp$ 9, C13 $\flat$ 9, C13 $\sharp$ 9) and one scale (C Auxiliary Diminished). The chords are represented by stacked eighth notes on a bass staff. The scale is represented by a sequence of eighth notes.

C7 $\flat$ 9 C7 $\sharp$ 9 C7 $\flat$ 9 $\flat$ 13 C7 $\sharp$ 9 $\flat$ 13 C Spanish Phrygian (C Phrygian Harmonic Minor)
(When this is the 3rd of the key, in this case A $\flat$ major)

This block shows the fifth row of musical notation. It contains five measures: four chords (C7 $\flat$ 9, C7 $\sharp$ 9, C7 $\flat$ 9 $\flat$ 13, C7 $\sharp$ 9 $\flat$ 13) and one scale (C Spanish Phrygian). The chords are represented by stacked eighth notes on a bass staff. The scale is represented by a sequence of eighth notes.

or C Phrygian Harmonic Major

This block shows the sixth row of musical notation. It contains one measure: C Phrygian Harmonic Major scale. The scale is represented by a sequence of eighth notes on a bass staff.

C7 $\flat$ 5 $\flat$ 9 C7 $\flat$ 5 $\sharp$ 9 C7 $\sharp$ 5 $\flat$ 9 C7 $\sharp$ 5 $\sharp$ 9 C Super Locrian (Altered Scale)

This block shows the seventh row of musical notation. It contains five measures: four chords (C7 $\flat$ 5 $\flat$ 9, C7 $\flat$ 5 $\sharp$ 9, C7 $\sharp$ 5 $\flat$ 9, C7 $\sharp$ 5 $\sharp$ 9) and one scale (C Super Locrian). The chords are represented by stacked eighth notes on a bass staff. The scale is represented by a sequence of eighth notes.

Cmaj7 $\sharp$ 5 Cmaj9 $\sharp$ 5 C Phrygian Melodic Minor (C Lydian Augmented)

This block shows the eighth row of musical notation. It contains three measures: two chords (Cmaj7 $\sharp$ 5, Cmaj9 $\sharp$ 5) and one scale (C Phrygian Melodic Minor). The chords are represented by stacked eighth notes on a bass staff. The scale is represented by a sequence of eighth notes.

Cm Cm(add9) Cm7 Cm9 Cm11 Cm11 Cm13 Cm13 C Dorian

Cm Cm(add9) Cm7 Cm9 Cm11 Cm11 C Aeolian
(When this is the relative minor of the key)

Cm Cm7 Cm11 Cm7b9 Cm11b9 Cm11b9b13 C Phrygian
(When this is the 3rd of the key)

Cm7b9 C Dorian Melodic Minor

Cm/maj7 Cm/maj9 C Ionian Melodic Minor

Cm/maj7 Cm/maj9 C Aeolian Harmonic Minor
(When this is the relative minor of the key, in this case A major)

Cm/maj7#11 Cm/maj9#11 C Lydian Harmonic Major

Cdim Cdim7 Cdim maj7 or Cm/maj7#11 C Diminished

Chapter 2: MATCHING CHORDS WITH MODES

Cm7 $\flat$ 5 or C half dim C Locrian

This block shows the first example of matching a chord with a mode. It features a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a chord of Cm7 $\flat$ 5 (C half diminished), with notes C2, E $\flat$ 2, G $\flat$ 2, and B $\flat$ 2. The second measure contains the C Locrian mode, with notes C2, D $\flat$ 2, E $\flat$ 2, F $\flat$ 2, G $\flat$ 2, A $\flat$ 2, and B $\flat$ 2. The notes are written on a five-line staff with a key signature of two flats.

Cm9 $\flat$ 5 C Aeolian Melodic Minor

This block shows the second example. It features a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a chord of Cm9 $\flat$ 5, with notes C2, E $\flat$ 2, G $\flat$ 2, B $\flat$ 2, and D $\flat$ 3. The second measure contains the C Aeolian Melodic Minor mode, with notes C2, D $\flat$ 2, E $\flat$ 2, F $\flat$ 2, G $\flat$ 2, A $\flat$ 2, and B $\flat$ 3. The notes are written on a five-line staff with a key signature of two flats.

Cm $\flat$ 13 Cm7 $\sharp$ 5 C Aeolian C Phrygian

This block shows the third example, which includes four different musical phrases. The first measure contains a chord of Cm $\flat$ 13 (C minor dominant 13th), with notes C2, E $\flat$ 2, G $\flat$ 2, B $\flat$ 2, D $\flat$ 3, and F $\flat$ 3. The second measure contains a chord of Cm7 $\sharp$ 5 (C minor 7th sharp 5th), with notes C2, E $\flat$ 2, G $\flat$ 2, B $\sharp$ 2, and D $\flat$ 3. The third measure contains the C Aeolian mode, with notes C2, D $\flat$ 2, E $\flat$ 2, F $\flat$ 2, G $\flat$ 2, A $\flat$ 2, and B $\flat$ 2. The fourth measure contains the C Phrygian mode, with notes C2, D $\flat$ 2, E $\flat$ 2, F $\flat$ 2, G $\flat$ 2, A $\flat$ 2, and B $\flat$ 2. The notes are written on a five-line staff with a key signature of two flats.

The Chromatic Scale

The chromatic scale may be the most important scale in music—especially in jazz improvisation, where it is used to create motion and passing tones. I really like the way Chick Corea summed this up: “Where would I be without the chromatic scale?”

As you will see in the upcoming chapters, chromatic motion is the basis of most substitutions.

Here are two different fingerings for playing the chromatic scale:

The Chromatic Scale

Fingering 1

Staff notation for Fingering 1: G2 (1), A2 (2), B2 (3), C3 (4), C#3 (1), D3 (2), E3 (3), F3 (4), F#3 (1), G3 (2), A3 (3), B3 (4), B#3 (1), C4 (2), C#4 (3), D4 (4), D#4 (1), E4 (2), F4 (3), F#4 (4), G4 (1).
Bass line: 8, 9, 10, 11, 7, 8, 9, 10, 6, 7, 8, 9, 5, 6, 7, 8, 7, 6, 5, 9, 8, 7, 6, 10, 9, 8, 7, 11, 10, 9, 8.

Fingering 2

Staff notation for Fingering 2: G2 (1), A2 (1), B2 (2), C3 (3), C#3 (4), D3 (1), E3 (1), F3 (2), F#3 (3), G3 (4), G#3 (1), A3 (2), B3 (3), B#3 (4), C4 (1), C#4 (2), D4 (3), D#4 (4), E4 (1), F4 (1), F#4 (2), G4 (3), G#4 (4), A4 (1), B4 (2), C5 (3), C#5 (4), D5 (1), E5 (2), F5 (3), F#5 (4), G5 (1).
Bass line: 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 9, 8, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8.

E	A	D	G
F		E♭	
F#	B	E	A
G	C	F	B♭
G#	D♭	F#	B
A	D	G	C
B♭	D#	A♭	C#
B	E	A	D
C	F	B♭	E♭
C#	F#	B	E
D	G	C	F
E♭	A♭	C#	F#
E	A	D	G
F		E♭	
B	E	A	

E	A	D	G
F		E♭	
F#	B	E	A
G	C	F	B♭
G#	D♭	F#	B
A	D	G	C
B♭	D#	A♭	C#
B	E	A	D
C	F	B♭	E♭
C#	F#	B	E
D	G	C	F
E♭	A♭	C#	F#
E	A	D	G
F		E♭	
B	E	A	

Chord and Scale Substitutions

There are no ironclad rules for substitutions. Each jazz musician has his or her own way of creating them, and this gives each player his or her particular personality. In this chapter I describe the most common substitutions so you'll have a basic understanding of the possibilities.

One of the most commonly used substitutions is over what we call the V, or dominant 7, chord—which you'll find in a progression such as *Dm7–G7–Cmaj7* (IIIm–V–I).

For the G Mixolydian scale normally played over G7, you can substitute a G auxiliary diminished scale. That will add a $\flat 9$ ($A\flat$), a $\sharp 9$ ($A\sharp/B\flat$), and a $\sharp 11$ ($C\sharp$) to the chord scale, so the pianist or guitarist could choose to play a $G7\flat 9$, a $G7\sharp 9$, or a $G7\sharp 11$, or simply keep the G7 chord.

Let's explore some of the theories behind the substitutions.

First theory

If your scale contains the chord's notes (root, 3, 5, 7), you will be able to play any of the notes in between!

In the case of G7, ultimately you could replace the G Mixolydian mode with:

G auxiliary diminished	G, A$\flat$, A$\sharp$, B, C$\sharp$, D, E, F
G Lydian/Mixolydian	G, A, B, C$\sharp$, D, E, F
G Spanish Phrygian	G, A$\flat$, B, C, D, E$\flat$, F
G Phrygian harmonic major	G, A$\flat$, B$\flat$, B, D, E$\flat$, F
G Super Mixolydian	G, A, B, C, D, E$\flat$, F

Second theory

Because piano chord inversions often don't include the 5th degree, you will be able to substitute the G Mixolydian for:

G Super Locrian (G altered)	G, A$\flat$, A$\sharp$, B, C$\sharp$, D$\sharp$, F
G whole-tone	G, A, B, C$\sharp$, D$\sharp$, F

Third theory (chromatic substitution)

Because the G auxiliary diminished scale shares the same notes as the $B\flat$, $D\flat$, and E auxiliary diminished scales—as well as the $A\flat$, B , D , and F diminished scales—we will be able to use some of these chords and scales for substitutions.

Example:	$Dm7$	to	$G7$	to	$Cmaj7$
becomes	$Dm7$	to	$G7-D\flat7\sharp9$	to	$Cmaj7$
or simply	Dm	to	$D\flat7\sharp11$	to	$Cmaj7$

or with the diminished substitution:

$Dm7$ to $G7-A\flat dim-D\flat7\sharp9$ to $Cmaj7$

Fourth theory

We can replace the $A\flat dim$ with a $\flat IIIm7$ chord ($A\flat m7$) to set up the $D\flat7$:

Example:	$Dm7$	to	$G7$	to	$Cmaj7$
becomes	$Dm7$	to	$G7-A\flat m7-D\flat7$	to	$Cmaj7$

Fifth theory

In some cases, like in the blues, the I chord can be a dominant 7 instead of a major chord.

In this case the I chord will have a double role of a I chord and a V chord (dominant 7 of the IV chord). This also applies to the $IIIm7$ chord, which we can change into V (dominant 7 of the V chord). In classical harmony this is called a *secondary dominant*.

Example:	$Dm7$	to	$G7$
becomes	$D7$	to	$G7$

To demonstrate some of the mechanics of the substitutions, I will work with the blues. Substitutions make the difference between traditional blues changes and jazz-style blues changes. I will first describe the original chords and then progressively demonstrate a few ideas of substitution. Some of these ideas will be only for the purpose of learning the different possibilities. I am not implying that these examples are what you should be playing all the time. Don't forget that the most important concept is that music should be pleasing to hear!

Blues Examples for Soloing (CD tracks 1–12)

In these examples, the bottom staff shows a basic bass line as well as the chord. The top staff shows the modes or scales to be used for soloing or creating different bass lines.

Chord sequence 1: The original blues changes



Modes

1

C Mixolydian

T A B

3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5

Bass line

C7

5

F Mixolydian

C Mixolydian

T A B

8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10

F7

C7

9

G Mixolydian

F Mixolydian

C Mixolydian

G Mixolydian

T A B

10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12

8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10

3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5

10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12

G7

F7

C7

G7

Chord sequence 2: A common variation of the original



Modes
1

C Mixolydian	F Mixolydian	C Mixolydian	
T A B			
Bass line			
C7	F7	C7	

5

F Mixolydian		C Mixolydian	
T A B			
Bass line			
F7		C7	

9

G Mixolydian	F Mixolydian	C Mixolydian	G Mixolydian
T A B			
Bass line			
G7	F7	C7	G7

Chord sequence 3: Jazz-style blues chords



Note that in the turnaround (starting on bar 9) the $G7-F7-C7$ (V-IV-I) sequence has been replaced by a $IIm-V-I$ sequence: $Dm7-G7-C7$.

Modes
1

1

C Mixolydian

F Mixolydian

C Mixolydian

T
A
B

3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5

8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10

3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5

Bass line

C7

F7

C7

5

5

F Mixolydian

C Mixolydian

T
A
B

8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10

3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5

F7

C7

9

9

D Dorian

G Mixolydian

C Mixolydian

G Mixolydian

T
A
B

5 7 8 5 7 4 5 7

10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12

3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5

10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12

Dm7

G7

C7

G7

Chord sequence 4: **Jazz-style chords**

The idea here is to add IIm7 chords before the key's V7 chord (dominant 7) and to add secondary V7 or IIm chords in order to set up those moves. So in bar 8, an A7 (V in the key of Dm) leads to the Dm7 chord, and in bar 12 a Dm7 (IIm7) leads to the G7.

Modes
1

4/4

C Mixolydian F Mixolydian C Mixolydian

T
A
B
3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5

Bass line
C7 F7 C7

5

F Mixolydian C Mixolydian A Spanish Phry. (Phrygian Harmonic Minor)

T
A
B
8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 5 6 4 5 7 8 5 7

F7 C7 A7

9

D Dorian G Mixolydian C Mixolydian D Dorian G Mixolydian

T
A
B
5 7 8 5 7 4 5 7 10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 5 7 8 7 10 12 9 12

Dm7 G7 C7 Dm7 G7

Chord sequence 5: Jazz-style chords



This is one of the most common chord sequences for jazz blues, adding a IIm7–V sequence (bar 11) leading to the *Dm7* (*Em7*–*A7*–*Dm7*), and using additional notes to color some of the chords. Notice that these additional notes were already included in the original modes. (See Lesson 8.)

Modes
1

4/4

C Mixolydian F Mixolydian C Mixolydian

T
A
B

3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5

Bass line

C9 F13 C9

5

F Mixolydian C Mixolydian A Spanish Phrygian

T
A
B

8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 5 6 4 5 7 8 5 7

F13 C9 A7 $\flat$ 9

9

D Dorian G Mixolydian E Phrygian A Super Mix. D Dorian G Mixolydian

T
A
B

5 7 8 5 7 4 5 7 10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12 7 8 10 9 7 6 10 9 5 7 8 7 10 12 9 12

Dm7 G7 Em7 A7 Dm7 G7

Chord sequence 6: Jazz-style chords



Following the same system, I will progressively add substitutions to the blues chord sequence. Try them and listen for the ones you like. In this sequence, the C7 in bar 4 and G7 in bar 12 become $\sharp 9$ chords, and the A7 in bar 11 is now $A7\flat 9$. I've also added a IIm–V sequence ($Dm7$ – $G7$) leading to the C9.

Modes
1

4/4 C Mixolydian T A B 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 Bass line C9	4/4 F Mixolydian T A B 8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10 Bass line F13	4/4 C Mixolydian T A B 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 Bass line C9	4/4 C Auxiliary Diminished T A B 3 4 6 7 4 5 7 8 Bass line C7$\sharp 9$
5 4/4 F Mixolydian T A B 8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10 Bass line F13	4/4 D Dorian G Mixolydian T A B 5 7 8 7 5 7 4 7 Bass line Dm7 G7	4/4 C Mixolydian T A B 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 Bass line C9	4/4 A Spanish Phrygian T A B 5 6 4 5 7 8 5 7 Bass line A7$\flat 9$
9 4/4 D Dorian T A B 5 7 8 5 7 4 5 7 Bass line Dm9	4/4 G Mixolydian T A B 10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12 Bass line G13	4/4 E Phrygian A Span. Phry. T A B 7 8 10 8 7 8 11 9 Bass line Em7 A7$\flat 9$	4/4 D Dorian G Aux. Dim. T A B 7 5 4 7 5 6 8 4 Bass line Dm7 G7$\sharp 9$

Chord sequence 7: Jazz-style chords



In bar 4 you'll find a chromatic effect with the $G\flat 7\sharp 9$ leading to the $F13$. In bar 8 a $II\text{m}7$ ($Em7$) leads to the $A7\flat 9$.

Modes
1

4/4 C Mixolydian T A B 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 Bass line C9	F Mixolydian 8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10 F13	C Mixolydian 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 C9	C Aux. Dim. $G\flat$ Aux. Dim. 3 4 6 7 4 5 7 8 $C7\sharp 9$ $G\flat 7\sharp 9$
---	--	--	--

5

F Mixolydian 8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10 F13	D Dorian G Mixolydian 5 7 8 7 5 7 4 7 Dm7 G13	C Mixolydian 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 C9	E Dorian A Span. Phry. 7 9 10 9 7 8 6 9 Em7 $A7\flat 9$
--	--	--	---

9

D Dorian 5 7 8 5 7 4 5 7 D9	G Mixolydian 10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12 G13	E Phrygian A Span. Phry. 7 8 10 9 7 8 6 9 Em7 $A7\flat 9$	D Dorian G Aux. Dim. 5 7 8 7 5 6 8 4 Dm7 $G7\sharp 9$
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Chord sequence 8: Jazz-style chords



Let's add a $D\flat m7$ chord ($D\flat m7$) in bar 4 just before the $G\flat 7\sharp 9$, and a dominant V chord ($B9$) in bar 7 in front of the $Em7$.

Modes
1

4/4

C Mixolydian F Mixolydian C Mixolydian $D\flat$ Dorian $G\flat$ Aux. Dim.

T
A
B
3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 4 6 7 6 4 5 7 8

Bass line
C9 F13 C9 $D\flat m7$ $G\flat 7\sharp 9$

5

F Mixolydian D Dorian G Mixolydian C Mixolydian B Mixolydian E Dorian A Span. Phry.

T
A
B
8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10 5 7 8 7 5 7 4 7 3 5 2 5 2 4 1 4 7 9 10 9 7 8 6 9

F13 Dm9 G13 C9 B9 Em7 A7 $\flat 9$

9

D Dorian G Mixolydian E Dorian A Span. Phry. D Dorian G Aux. Dim.

T
A
B
5 7 8 5 7 4 5 7 10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12 7 8 10 9 7 8 6 9 5 7 8 7 5 6 8 9

Dm9 G13 Em7 A7 $\flat 9$ Dm7 G7 $\sharp 9$

Chord sequence 9: Jazz-style chords



In bars 7 and 8, let's add $\sharp 9$'s to the $B7$ and $A7$. In bar 8 a $B\flat 7$ (tritone substitution) replaces the $Em7$, and likewise in bar 11 an $E\flat 7$ replaces the $A7\flat 9$ for a chromatic effect.

Modes

1

	C Mixolydian	F Mixolydian	C Mixolydian	D $\flat$ Dorian	G $\flat$ Aux. Dim.
T	3 5 2 3 5	8 10 7 8 10	3 5 2 3 5	4 6 7	6 4 5 7 8
A					
B					
Bass line	C9	F13	C9	D $\flat$ m7	G $\flat$ 7 $\sharp 9$

5

	F Mixolydian	A Super Mix.	D Dorian	G Aux. Dim.	C Mixolydian	B Aux. Dim.	B $\flat$ Mixolydian	A Aux. Dim.
T	8 10 7 10 7	6 9 10	5 7 8	7 5 6 8 9	3 5 2 5	2 3 5 6	1 3 0 3	0 1 3 4
A								
B								
Bass line	F13	A7 $\flat$ 13	Dm7	G7 $\flat$ 9	C9	B7 $\sharp 9$	B $\flat$ 7	A7 $\sharp 9$

9

	D Dorian	G Mixolydian	E Phrygian	E $\flat$ Mix.	D Dorian	G Aux. Dim.
T	5 7 8	5 7 4 5 7	10 12	9 10 12	9 10 12	9 10 12
A						
B						
Bass line	Dm9	G13	Em7	E $\flat$ 7	Dm9	G7 $\sharp 9$

Chord sequence 10: Jazz-style chords



In bar 6 let's change the IIm chord ($Dm7$) to a V ($D7\sharp 9$). In bar 7 the $B7\sharp 9$ becomes $F13$. In bar 10 we'll add a $\flat 9$ to the $G7$ and in bar 11 a $\flat 5$ to the $E\flat 7$. In bar 12 we'll insert one more chromatic change ($D\flat 7\flat 5$).

Modes
1

	C Mixolydian		F Mixolydian		C Mixolydian		$D\flat$ Dorian $G\flat$ Aux. Dim.	
T	3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5		8 10 7 8 10 7 8 10		3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5		4 6 7 6 4 5 7 8	
A								
B								
Bass line	C9		F13		C9		$D\flat m7$ $G\flat 13\flat 9$	

5

F Mixolydian A Super Mix.		D Aux. Dim. G Aux. Dim.		C Mixolydian F Mixolydian		$B\flat$ Mixolydian A Aux. Dim.		
T	8 10 7 10 7 9 6 9		5 6 8 9 5 8 7 5		3 5 2 5 3 5 2 5		1 3 0 3 0 1 3 4	
A								
B								
Bass line	F13 $A7\flat 13$		$D7\sharp 9$ $G7\flat 9$		C9 F13		$B\flat 7$ $A7\sharp 9$	

9

D Dorian		G Aux. Dim.		E Phrygian $E\flat$ Lyd. Mix.		D Dorian $D\flat$ Lyd. Mix.		
T	5 7 8 5 7 4 5 7		10 11 13 14 11 12 14 15		7 8 10 9 6 8 5 7		5 7 8 7 4 6 3 5	
A								
B								
Bass line	Dm9		$G7\flat 9$		Em7 $E\flat 7\flat 5$		Dm7 $D\flat 7\flat 5$	

Chord sequence 11: Jazz-style chords



Now let's go to the extreme and get a little crazy (which doesn't necessarily equate to being musical!) by adding some further-out IIm–V sequences and chromatic passing chords.

Modes
1

C Mixolydian	F Mixolydian A Span. Phry.	D Dorian G Aux. Dim.	C Mix. G $\flat$ Aux. Dim.
T A B 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5	8 10 7 10 7 8 6 9	5 7 8 7 5 6 8 9	5 3 5 2 4 5 2 3
Bass line C9	F13 A7 $\flat$ 9	Dm7 G7 $\flat$ 9	C7 $\flat$ 9 G $\flat$ 7 $\sharp$ 9

5

F Mixolydian E Phrygian	A Super Mix. G Aux. Dim. D Dorian	F $\sharp$ Dorian B Aux. Dim.	E Dorian A Span. Phry.
T A B 8 10 7 10 7 8 10 9	7 9 6 10 7 7 10 8	4 6 7 6 4 7 6 4	7 8 10 9 7 8 6 7
F9 Em7	A7 $\flat$ 13 Dm7 G7 $\flat$ 9	F $\sharp$ m7 B7 $\flat$ 9	Em7 A7 $\flat$ 9

9

D Dorian	E $\flat$ Diminished	E Dorian E $\flat$ Lyd. Mix.	A $\flat$ Lyd. Mix. G Super Loc.
T A B 5 7 8 5 7 4 5 7	6 8 9 6 7 9 10 7	7 9 10 9 6 8 5 7	4 6 3 5 3 2 4 6
Dm9	E $\flat$ dim7	Em7 E $\flat$ 7 $\sharp$ 11	A $\flat$ 7 $\flat$ 5 G7 $\sharp$ 5 $\sharp$ 9

Chord sequence 12: Jazz-style chords



Let's come back down to earth! In this common sequence in *F*, all of the IIm chords have been replaced by V chords. This time instead of scales and modes, on the top staff I've given you examples of piano inversions. You can play these one octave up by moving the tablature notation up 12 frets. So fret 6 will become 18, 7 will become 19, etc. Following the chord chart, I've provided a solo that uses the modes given for each change.

Modes
1

F Mixolydian	Bb Mixolydian	F Mixolydian	F# Lydian Mixolydian
T: 7 A: 7 B: 6	5 6 5	7 7 6	8 8 7
F13	Bb9	F13	F#13#11

5

Bb Mixolydian	F Mixolydian	D Aux. Dim.
5 6 5	7 7 6	10 10 9
Bb9	F13	D7#9

9

G Mix.	C Super Locrian	A Super Loc. D Aux. Dim.	G Mix. C Super Loc.
9 9 8	8 8 7	10 11 10	9 9 8
G13	C7#5#9	A7#5 D7#9	G13 C7#9

Chord sequence 12: Solo

1

F Mixolydian
H
13 14 12 15

B $\flat$ Mixolydian
14 15 12 13 15

F Mixolydian
14 15 17 14 15

4

F Mixolydian
Dm arpeggio
17 14 15 17 16

F $\sharp$ Mixolydian
C $\sharp$ m arpeggio
13 16 15 14 13 12

B $\flat$ Mixolydian
13 15 13 11 10 11 13 10

7

F Mixolydian
15 12 14 15 17 14

A Locrian
D Spanish Phrygian
12 13 15 13 12 14

G Mixolydian
12 14 16 14 12 12

10

C Super Locrian
11 11 11 13 11 13 15

A Super Loc. D Aux. Dim.
18 14 12 15 11 12 14 15

G Mix. C Super Loc.
12 15 14 12 11 10 11 13 14

F Mix.
10

Chord and Scale Substitution Summary

In the previous pages, I demonstrated the common approach for substitutions. That approach could be summarized by three basic “rules.”

1. You can change the nature (voicing) of any V chord (dominant 7).
2. You can replace IIm chords (minor 7) with V chords (dominant 7).
3. In practically any situation you can use practically any chromatic passing chord coming from above or below the original chord.

In the next chapter I will demonstrate a different concept that I like for substitutions, using major-7 chords and Lydian scales.

The Brunel Lydian Substitution System

(CD tracks 13–23)

Note: For a better understanding of this chapter, I recommend using a keyboard. These piano-style examples are by no means a lesson in chord inversions, but just a device to understand harmony concepts.

The main feature of major-7 chords is the fact that they can sound good in any combination of intervallic movement, such as *Cmaj7* to *C#maj7*, *Cmaj7* to *Dmaj7*, *Cmaj7* to *Ebmaj7*, *Cmaj7* to *Fmaj7*, etc. For my first album, *Touch*, in 1978, I composed a tune called “Listen Now” using only major-7 chords in all the intervallic possibilities. (The chart is published in Sher Music’s *The World’s Greatest Fake Book*.)

Major 7’s also sound very good in II–V configurations, such as *Cmaj7* to *Fmaj7* to *Bbmaj7* to *Ebmaj7*.

All this becomes very handy for substitutions. In a *Cmaj7* to *Bbmaj7* sequence, you can add the *Bmaj7* in between (incidentally, this chromatic substitution works with any other chord), or you can also play totally different intervals and get very good results. So the possibilities for our *Cmaj7*–*Bbmaj7* sequence include :

<i>Cmaj7</i>	to	<i>Amaj7</i>	to	<i>Bbmaj7</i>
<i>Cmaj7</i>	to	<i>Bmaj7</i>	to	<i>Amaj7</i> to <i>Bbmaj7</i>
<i>Cmaj7</i>	to	<i>C#maj7</i>	to	<i>Bbmaj7</i>

etc.

Now the trick is to transform all of those dominant-7 chords that are used in the blues into major-7 chords.

Let’s start with simple dominant-7 chords.

One way to make the transformation is to remember the relationship between the chords and the modes (see Chapter 2, Matching Chords with Modes) and to look at it the other way around.

For example, if a *C7* chord requires a *C* Mixolydian scale, we know that the Mixolydian scale corresponds to a dominant-7 chord. So let’s do the same with all the major modes:

IONIAN goes with a **major** or **major-7** chord (when the root note is the same as the key in question).

DORIAN goes with a **minor** or **minor-7** chord.

PHRYGIAN goes with a **minor** or **minor-7** (when it's the 3rd of the key).

LYDIAN goes with a **major** or **major-7** chord.

MIXOLYDIAN goes with a **dominant 7** chord.

AEOLIAN goes with a **minor** or **minor-7** (when it's the 6th of the key or the relative minor).

LOCRIAN goes with a **minor-7 $\flat$ 5** chord, often called a *half-diminished* chord. (Note that this chord has no harmonic relationship to the fully diminished chord.)

Now let's go back to the relationship of the modes within the same key: The **G Mixolydian** mode is the same scale as **F Lydian** or **D Dorian** (C major), but starting on different notes. If I replace the modes with their corresponding chords, I could say that **G7** (G Mixolydian) uses the same scale as **Bm7 $\flat$ 5** (B Locrian) or **Dm7** (D Dorian) or **Fmaj7** (F Lydian) because they all contain the notes of the same key (C major).

This brings me to the conclusion that if I play a **Bm7 $\flat$ 5** chord (B–D–F–A) with a G in the bass, I will have a kind of G dominant 7. In fact, it will simply be a **G7** with a 9: G–B–D–F–A, as in Ex. 1.

Now if I play a **Dm7** (D–F–A–C) with a G in the bass, I will have a **G11** with a 9 (A), Ex. 2.

Finally, if I play an **Fmaj7** chord (F–A–C–E) with a G in the bass, I will have a **G13** with an 11 (C) and a 9 (A), Ex. 3.

This gives you one way to substitute a dominant-7 chord with a major-7 chord: **C7** could be substituted with **B $\flat$ maj7** with C in the bass, Ex. 4.

Ex. 1

Bm7 $\flat$ 5/G

Ex. 2

Dm7/G

Ex. 3

Fmaj7/G

Ex. 4

B $\flat$ maj7/C

Now let's try another system.

As you probably noticed, if you just change the bass note of a chord, you end up with a different chord (as in the case of the **Fmaj7** with a G in the bass becoming a **G13** with an added 9). Now if you take a **C7 $\sharp$ 9** (C–E–B $\flat$ –D $\sharp$) and change the bass to an **F $\sharp$** (F $\sharp$ –E–A $\sharp$ –D $\sharp$), you will have an **F $\sharp$ 13**.

Ex. 5



Ex. 5 musical notation showing two measures in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a C7#9 chord with a bass line starting on C (root) and a treble line starting on G# (9). The second measure contains an F#13 chord with a bass line starting on F# (root) and a treble line starting on C# (3).

With a C7#5#9 (C–E–G#–Bb–D#), if you replace the C with an F#, you will have an F#13 with an added 9 (G#).

Ex. 6



Ex. 6 musical notation showing two measures in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a C7#5#9 chord with a bass line starting on C (root) and a treble line starting on G# (9). The second measure contains an F#13(9) chord with a bass line starting on F# (root) and a treble line starting on C# (9).

Now keep the C in the chord but change root to a Bb (Bb–C–Fb–Ab–Bb–Eb), you will have a Bbm11 with a b5 (Fb) and a 9.

Ex. 7



Ex. 7 musical notation showing two measures in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a C7#5#9 chord with a bass line starting on C (root) and a treble line starting on G# (9). The second measure contains a Bbm11b5(9) chord with a bass line starting on Bb (root) and a treble line starting on Fb (b5).

If you replace the C with C# (C#–E–G#–A#–D#), you will get a C#m6 plus a 9.

Ex. 8



Ex. 8 musical notation showing two measures in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a C7#5#9 chord with a bass line starting on C (root) and a treble line starting on G# (9). The second measure contains a C#m6/9 chord with a bass line starting on C# (root) and a treble line starting on E (6).

But if you just omit the C and play the E as the root, you will have an *Emaj7* with a $\sharp 11$ ($E-G\sharp-A\sharp-D\sharp$).

Ex. 9



Now, if you keep the C in that chord, you will have an *Emaj7* with a $\sharp 5$ and a $\sharp 11$. ($E-G\sharp-A\sharp-C-D\sharp$).

Ex. 10



In summary, after you try all of these examples it will become obvious that you can use the *Emaj7#11* to replace $F\sharp 13$, $F\sharp 13(9)$, $C7\sharp 9$, $C7\sharp 5\sharp 9$, or, altered, $B\flat m7\flat 5$, $C\sharp m6$, or $C\sharp m7$, depending on the bass note.

In the next examples I will again use the blues to demonstrate Lydian substitutions using this system.

Chord sequence 13: **Jazz-style chords.**

Notice the change in bar 4 and bar 7. I removed the tonic from the $C7\sharp 5\sharp 9$, making it an $Emaj7\flat 5$. In bar 8 a similar alteration produces a $C\sharp maj7\flat 5$ instead of an $A7\sharp 9$. In bar 7 you'll also notice the $Dmaj7\flat 5$ as a go-between the E and $C\sharp$. Finally, in bar 11 I've replaced the implied $A7\sharp 9$ with an $E\flat maj7/A$.



Modes
1

5

Measures 5-8: *E $\flat$ Lydian*, *E Lydian*, *D Lydian*, *C $\sharp$ Lydian*, *C $\sharp$ Phry. Mel. Min.*, *E $\flat$ maj7 $\flat$ 5/F*, *Emaj7 $\flat$ 5*, *Dmaj7 $\flat$ 5*, *C $\sharp$ maj7 $\flat$ 5*, *A7 $\sharp$ 5 $\sharp$ 9*.

9

Measures 9-12: *D Dorian*, *G Aux. Dim.*, *E Phrygian*, *E $\flat$ Lydian*, *D Dorian*, *G Aux. Dim.*, *Dm7*, *G7 $\flat$ 9*, *Em7*, *E $\flat$ maj7/A*, *Dm9*, *G13 $\flat$ 9*.

Chord sequence 14: Jazz-style chords.

In bar 1 I've changed *C13(9)* to a *B $\flat$ maj7/C*. In bar 2 *F13* becomes *A $\flat$ maj7 $\flat$ 5/F*, in bar 3 the blues change's *C13* becomes *A $\flat$ maj7 $\flat$ 5/C*, and in bar 4 it's an *Emaj7 $\flat$ 5/F $\sharp$* . In bar 6 I've changed *F13* to *Fmaj7/G*. In bar 10 *G7 $\flat$ 9* becomes *A $\flat$ maj7 $\flat$ 5/G*, and in bar 11 *Em7* becomes *Gmaj7/E* and *A7 $\flat$ 9* becomes *C $\sharp$ maj7 $\flat$ 5/A*. To create a nice chromatic effect melting back to the one at the top, in bar 12 I've changed *Dm7* to *Cmaj7/D* and *G7 $\flat$ 9* to *Bmaj7 $\flat$ 5/G*.



Modes
1

Measures 13-15: *B $\flat$ Lydian*, *A Phrygian Melodic Minor*, *A $\flat$ Lydian*, *B $\flat$ maj7/C*, *A $\flat$ maj7 $\flat$ 5/F*, *A $\flat$ maj7 $\flat$ 5/C*.

4

E Lydian Eb Lydian F Lydian

T
A
B

7 9 6 8 9 6 8 9 6 8 5 7 8 5 7 8 1 3 0 2 3 0 2 3

Emaj7b5/F# Ebmaj7b5/F Fmaj7/G

7

E Lydian D Lydian C# Lydian C# Phrygian Mel. Min. F Lydian

T
A
B

7 9 6 8 9 6 8 9 5 7 4 6 7 4 6 7 4 6 3 5 6 3 5 6 4 6 3 5 7 3 5 6 1 3 0 2 3 0 2 3

Emaj7b5 Dmaj7b5 C#maj7b5 C#maj7b5/A Fmaj7/D

10

Ab Lydian G Lydian C# Phrygian Mel. Min. C Lydian B Phrygian Mel. Min.

T
A
B

4 6 3 5 6 3 5 6 10 12 9 11 12 9 11 12 4 6 3 5 2 3 5 6 3 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 1 3 0 1 3 4

Abmaj7b5/G Gmaj7/E C#maj7b5/A Cmaj7/D Bmaj7b5/G

Here's a transcription of "New Blues" from my album *For You to Play*. The tune employs the Lydian substitution concept as applied in sequence 14.

New Blues



1

4/4

TAB

14 15 12 15 14 13 13 11 13 13 11 12 H 10 10 9 12 10 13 11 12 13 10 H

Bbmaj7/C Amaj7b5/F Abmaj7b5/Bb Emaj7b5/F# Ebmaj7b5/F

5

3

TAB

12 12 10 10 12 12 10 9 13 13 11 11 13

Fmaj7/G Emaj7b5 Dmaj7b5 C#maj7b5

9

TAB

10 9 12 9 10 12 13 12 10 12 13 10 12 13 14 11 12 12 10 11 13 12 9 10 12 8 9 10

Fmaj7/D Abmaj7/G Gmaj7/E C#maj7b5/A Cmaj7/D Bbmaj7b5/G

Composed by Bunny Brunel

Chord sequence 15: **Jazz-style chords.**

To complete this discussion of the Lydian substitution concept, here is a blues sequence in the style of pianist Wynton Kelly. The sequence was passed on to me by Kei Akagi, who played keyboards on my albums *Ivanhoe* and *Momentum*. After the sequence I've provided a solo example over the same changes.



1

T
A
B

Bass line

E♭maj7 #11/F

Dmaj7 #11/F

5

T
A
B

D♭maj7/F

Cmaj7/F

Bmaj7/F

9

T
A
B

B♭maj7/F

B♭m/maj7 #11/F

Am7

D7♭9

Gm7

C7#9

Chord sequence 15: Solo

1

14 12 13 15 12 14 15 14 17 14 15 17 15 14 17 16 13 14 11 14 12

$E\flat$ maj7#11/F Dmaj7#11/F

5

11 13 10 11 13 10 12 13 11 10 13 12 11 9 12 10 9 12 10 9 12 9 10 12

$D\flat$ maj7/F Cmaj7/F

8

8 9 11 8 9 10 11 8 10 11 10 8 7 9 7 10 8 7 10 8 7 10 8 10 7 10 7 10 8 7 8

Bmaj7/F $B\flat$ maj7/F $B\flat$ m/maj7#11/F

11

12 14 15 14 12 13 15 16 12 14 15 16 17 14 15 17 15 15 14 13 14

Am7 $D7\flat9$ Gm7 $C7\sharp9$ $E\flat$ maj7#11/F

Bass Solo Transcription Examples

(CD tracks 24–33)

As I mentioned earlier, substitutions are really something personal. There are no set rules on the subject, and I can safely say that you can play practically anything you want anywhere. What really matters is *how* you play it and *when* you decide to play it.

Here are some examples of a few of my bass solos. The first composition, “Madrid” (page 56), has chord changes similar to Chick Corea’s “Spain.” I wrote “Madrid” in one key: *D* major.

The second composition, “Pebble Beach” (page 64), starts in *A* major but changes key several times.

After each of these charts of the basic tune, I’ve provided examples of bass solos. There are five solo examples for “Madrid” and three for “Pebble Beach.” Into each successive example I gradually add more chord substitutions.

It is very important to understand that just because the solos become more complicated, it does not mean that they actually sound better!

These examples are included to help you understand the different possibilities. Also, the purpose of the chord substitutions used in these examples is to give significance to each scale substitution in the context of the composition. You can, in fact, use these scales over the basic changes.

Madrid

TRACK  24

1 Gmaj7

T
A
B

5 F#7b9

T
A
B

9 Em7 A7

T
A
B

13 Dmaj7 Gmaj7

T
A
B

17 C#m7b5 F#7b9

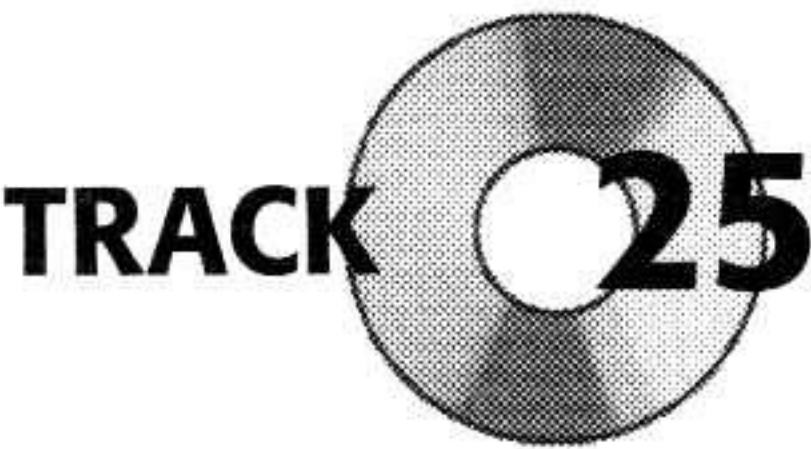
T
A
B

21 Bm7 B7b9

T
A
B

Composed by Bunny Brunel © Brunel Music 1994 ASCAP/SACEM

“Madrid” Bass Solo 1



I will start by showing the basic chords and modes.

Bass solo

1

G Lydian

11 12 9 11 12 9 6 7 4 12 10 9 10 7 9 11 12 9 11 12 11 9 12

Gmaj7

5

F# Phrygian Harmonic Minor

11 12 9 11 8 9 10 8 11 9 12 11 9 12 11 9 8 10 9

F#7b9

9

E Dorian

10 9 12 10 9 12 11 9 12 10 12 9 11 12 9 11 12 14 16 14 12

A Mixolydian

Em9

A13

Chapter 7: BASS SOLO TRANSCRIPTION EXAMPLES

13

D Ionian

G Lydian

Dmaj9

Gmaj9

T
A
B

11 12 9 11 12 14 11 12 14 12 14 10 12 9 10 12 9

17

C# Locrian

F# Phrygian Harmonic Minor

C#m7 $\flat$ 5

F#7 $\flat$ 9

T
A
B

9 12 10 9 12 11 9 11 12 11 9 12 11 9 8 10 9 7 10 9 7 9 6

21

B Aeolian

B Phrygian Harmonic Minor

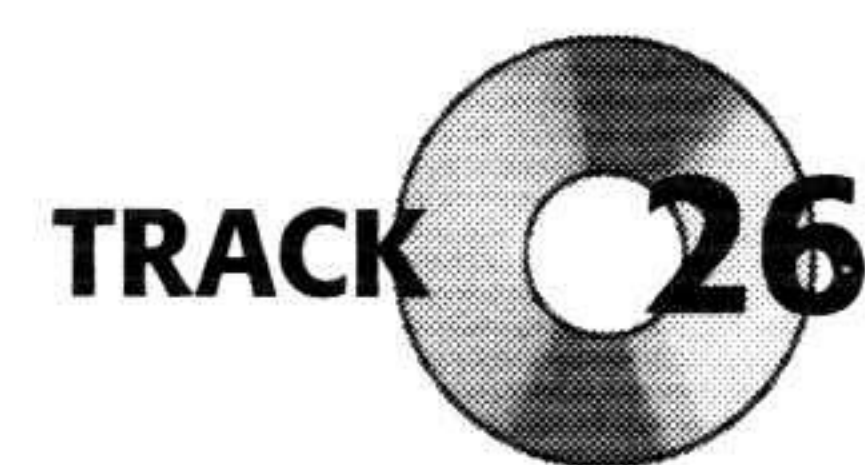
Bm7

B7 $\flat$ 9

T
A
B

7 9 10 7 9 10 9 7 7 8 6 9 7 10 8 9 11 12 14 16 12 11 14

"Madrid" Bass Solo 2



For this sequence I've introduced a few substitutions, with the piano chords matching. You can play this type of substitution against the original changes—in fact, solo examples 3, 4, and 5 show only the bass solos and substitutions.

Bass solo

1

G Lydian

14 12 14 14 12 11 14 11 9 12 11 9 12 11 9 11 12 9 10 12 9 12

Gmaj9

5

F# Phrygian Harmonic Major

F# Auxiliary Diminished

9 9 10 12 13 11 12 14 11 14 12 11 14 13 11 10 13 12 10 9 12 9 11 12 9

F#7b9

9

E Dorian

A Auxiliary Diminished

10 12 10 9 12 11 9 12 10 9 10 12 13 10 11 10 13 11 14 13 11 14 12 11 14 13

Em9

A13b9

Chapter 7: BASS SOLO TRANSCRIPTION EXAMPLES

13

D Ionian
12 11 14 12 11 14 11 14 13 15

A $\flat$ Lydian
14 11 14 13 15

G Lydian
14 12 11 9 12 11 9 12 10 9 12 10 12

Dmaj9
A $\flat$ maj7
Gmaj9

17

C# Locrian
F#7 $\flat$ 9 Arpeggio
F# Whole-Tone
C#m7 $\flat$ 5
F#9#5
F#7 $\flat$ 9#9

21

B Aeolian
B Auxiliary Diminished
C Lydian
B Lydian
Bm7
B7 $\flat$ 9
Cmaj7/B
Bmaj7

"Madrid" Bass Solo 3

TRACK 27

1 Gmaj9

G Lydian

T 14 12 14 12 11 12 11 14 11 14 12 11 14 12 10 9 10 12

A

B

5 F#7b9

F# Phrygian Har. Min. F# Whole-Tone

T 11 9 11 9 8 10 12 9 11 13 9 11 12 9 10 12 8 10 11 8 9 11 7 9 11 8 10 12

A

B

9 Em9 A7b9

E Dorian A Auxiliary Diminished

T 9 11 14 12 11 14 12 11 14 12 13 10 11 13 10 13 11 10 13 12 10

A

B

13 Dmaj7 Abmaj7 Gmaj9

D Ionian Ab Lydian G Lydian

T 9 10 12 12 10 9 9 12 10 11 13 10 13 12 9 10 12 10 12 10 9 10

A

B

17 C#m7b5 F#7#5

C# Locrian F# Whole-Tone

T 9 10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12 9 10 8 10 12 9 11 13 11 9 12 10 8 11 8 9 9

A

B

21 Bm7 B7#9 Cmaj7 Bmaj7

B Aeolian B Auxiliary Diminished C Lydian B Lydian

T 11 9 10 11 9 9 11 9 11 14 11 14 11 9 10 12 13 10 11 12 13 14 11 12 13 14 11 12 13

A

B

"Madrid" Bass Solo 4



1 **Gmaj9**

G Lydian

12 11 9 12 11 9 1112 11 9 12 11 9 121314 12 11 141211 16 14 12 161412 141211 141211 141210

5 **F#7b9**

F# Super Locrian

9 10 8 10 10 10 8 10 8 9 9 10 12 13 10 11 13 15 13 11 10

F# Auxiliary Diminished

9 **Em9** **A7b9**

E Dorian

9 11 12 9 11 12 13 14 12 11 12 14 12 10 9 10 12 9 11 12 9 10 12 13 10 11 13 14

A Auxiliary Diminished

13 **Dmaj7** **Abmaj7** **Gmaj9**

D Ionian

11 12 14 11 14 13 12 11 14 11 12 14 15 13 15 13 14 12 14 121314 11 12 14 16 12 16 14

Ab Lydian

G Lydian

17 **C#m7b5** **F#7#5**

C# Locrian

18 18 18 16 18 16 14 16 12 11 12 11 11 10 13 11 14 12 11 14 12 11 14

F# Phrygian Harmonic Major

8va- loco

21 **Bm7** **B7#9** **Cmaj7** **Bmaj7**

B Aeolian

11 14 11 14 14 11 14 11 11 14 12 10 13 12 10 13 11 10 13 14 12 14 12 15 13 15 13

B Auxiliary Diminished

C Lydian

B Lydian

"Madrid" Bass Solo 5



1

Gmaj9 *8va-* A $\flat$ maj7

G Lydian A $\flat$ Lydian G Lydian

16 14 16 14 17 16 15 18 17 15 18 17 15 16 14 17 14 14 17 14 16 14 17 14 16

5

F $\sharp$ 7 $\flat$ 9 *loco* *8va-* *loco*

F $\sharp$ Auxiliary Diminished F $\sharp$ Whole-Tone

14 14 13 14 13 15 17 14 16 18 15 17 19 15 17 18 15 16 18 14 16 17 14 16 13 15 14

9

Em9 A7 $\flat$ 9

E Dorian A Auxiliary Diminished

9 10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12 10 9 12 9 10 12 13 10 11 12 13 13 11 10 11 13 14 11 12

13

Dmaj7 A $\flat$ maj7 Gmaj9

D Ionian A $\flat$ Lydian G Lydian

11 14 14 12 11 14 12 11 14 11 12 14 13 12 10 13 12 11 9 12 11 9 12 10 9 10 0

17

C $\sharp$ m7 $\flat$ 5 F $\sharp$ 7 $\flat$ 9

C $\sharp$ Locrian F $\sharp$ Phry. Har. Min. & A $\sharp$ Dim. Arp.

9 10 14 10 12 14 12 10 9 12 10 9 10 12 9 10 9 12 12 10 9 10 8 9 10 8 11 9 8 9 11 12 9

20

Bm7

B Aeolian

11 9 12 9 15 12 11 14 11 14 11 13 16 14 12 14 12 14 12 16 14 12 16 14 12 16 14 12 14

23

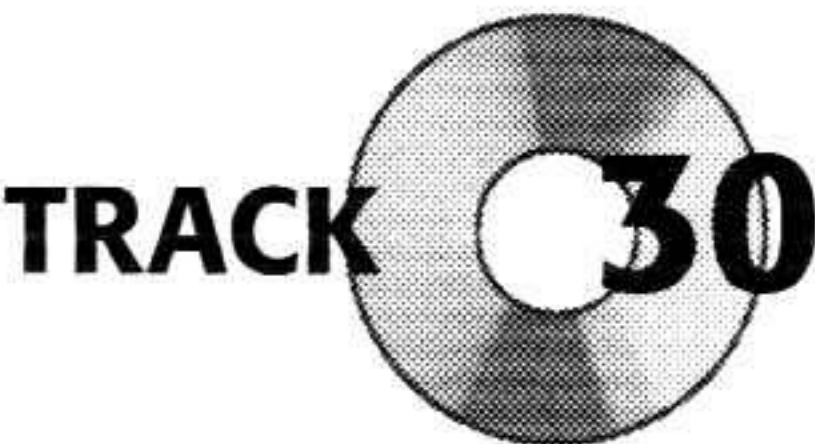
B7#9 Cmaj7 Bmaj7 Gmaj7

B Auxiliary Diminished C Lydian B Lydian

16 14 15 13 13 16 12 15 13 14 12 14 12 15 12 13 11 13 11 14 11 10

T
A
B

Pebble Beach



1

Fm7 Bbm7 Eb7 Abmaj7

5

Dbmaj7 G7#5 G13 Cmaj7

9

Cm7 Fm7 Bb7 Ebmaj7

13

Abmaj7 D7#9 Gmaj7

17

D13sus4 D13 D6

21

B13sus4 B13 Emaj9 C7#5#9

25 Fm7 loco Bbm7 Eb7 Abmaj7

29 Dbmaj7 Gbm13sus4 Cm7 B7#5#9

33 Bbm7 Eb7 Abmaj7 Gm7b5 C7b9

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"Pebble Beach" Bass Solo 1

This is the first solo using the basic modes of the chords. The only substitution is in bar 17, where I start playing a half-step up (*D $\flat$* Lydian instead of *C* Lydian) at the beginning of the *G* major section.

Bass solo 1

Ab Major

F Aeolian	Bbm Dorian	Eb Mixolydian	Ab Ionian
12 13 10 11 13	13 10 11 13 13	13 11 13 10 11	13 10 11 13
Fm7	Bbm7	Eb9	Abmaj9

5

C Major

Dbm Lydian	G Mixolydian	C Ionian	
10 12 13 10 13 12	10 9 12 10	9 10 12 9 10 12	
Dbmaj7	G7#5 G7	Cmaj7	

E♭ Major

9

C Aeolian F Dorian B♭ Mixolydian E♭ Lydian

10 12 13 10 12 13 15 13 12 13 15 12 13

Cm7 Fm7 B♭9 E♭maj7

G Major

13

A♭ Lydian D Aux. Dim. G Ionian D♭ Lydian

13 12 12 10 10 13 10 12 13 10 12 9 11 9 12 11 9 9 10 11 13 10 11 13

A♭maj7 D7#9 Gmaj7 Cmaj7/D

18

D Aux. Dim. & Chromatic D Mixolydian

13 12 11 10 9 10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12 9 10 12 9 11 12 9 12 11 9 12 10 9 10

D13♭9 Bm7/D

E Major

21

A Lydian B Auxiliary Diminished E Ionian C Super Locrian

11 9 11 8 9 11 9 10 12 13 10 11 13 14 16 13 14 15 13 11 13

Amaj7/B B13♭9 Emaj9 C7#5♭9

25

A $\flat$ Major

F Aeolian	B $\flat$ Dorian	E $\flat$ Mixolydian	A $\flat$ Ionian
T 10 12 10	A 13 13 11 11	B 12 12 10 10 13 13	11 11 10 10 13 10
Fm7	B $\flat$ m7	E $\flat$ 9	A $\flat$ maj7

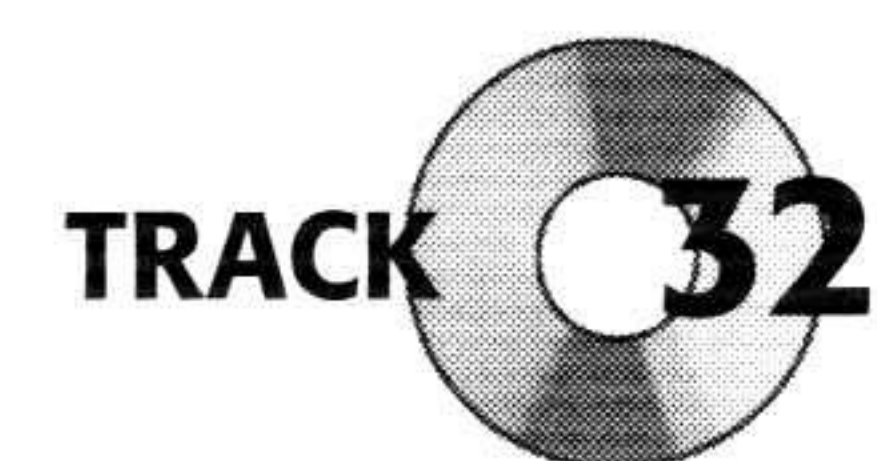
29

D $\flat$ Lydian	D $\flat$ Dorian	C Dorian	B Super Locrian
T 11 10 11 8	A 9 8 11 9 11 8	B 7 8 10 8 7 10	8 7 10 9 7 10
D $\flat$ maj9	D $\flat$ m9	Cm9	B7 $\sharp$ 5 $\flat$ 9

33

A $\flat$ Major

B $\flat$ Dorian	E $\flat$ Mixolydian	A $\flat$ Ionian	G Locrian	C Phry. Har. Min.
T 8 10 11 13	A 10 13 11 13 12	B 10 13 12 10 12 9	10 11 9 10 11 9	
B $\flat$ m9	E $\flat$ 13	A $\flat$ maj9	Gm7 $\flat$ 5	C7 $\flat$ 9



"Pebble Beach" Bass Solo 2

This solo includes a few examples of substitutions with the corresponding chords. Note that in this book the chord inversions (3–5–7–1, 5–7–1–3, etc.) are kept to a minimum, to make it easier for you to understand the harmony concepts—this book is not intended to be a piano inversion study!

1

12 10 12 10 13 11 13 14 11 12 13 14 11 10 11 13 10 11

Fm9 D $\flat$ maj7/B $\flat$ E $\flat$ 13 $\flat$ 9 Amaj9 A $\flat$ maj9

5

13 10 13 11 10 13 12 10 9 10 12 9 10 12 9 10 11 13 14 11 13 11 14

D $\flat$ maj7 G7 $\sharp$ 5 G13 Cmaj9 C7 $\sharp$ 5 $\sharp$ 9

9

13 12 10 13 10 11 13 14 11 14 12 11 14 13 13 15 12

Cm9 Fm9 B $\flat$ 13 $\flat$ 9 E $\flat$ maj9

13

13 15 12 13 12 12 11 9 11 12 9 11 12 9 11 12 9 10 12

A $\flat$ maj7 D7 $\sharp$ 9 D7 $\flat$ 9 Gmaj9 Bm7/G Dmaj7/G D $\flat$ maj7/G

17

9 10 12 10 12 9 12 9 11 12 14 11 12 14 14 11 12 14 12 15 14 12 15 14 12 16

Cmaj7/D D13 $\flat$ 9 Bm7/D B $\flat$ maj7/D

21

14 13 12 11 14 13 11 14 12 14 11 12 14 11 12 14 10 11 13 14 11 12

Amaj7/B B13 $\flat$ 9 G $\sharp$ m7/B C7 $\sharp$ 5 $\sharp$ 9

25

13 12 10 13 11 10 11 13 14 13 11 14 12 11 10 11 13 10

Fm9 Cm7 Bm7 B $\flat$ m7 Amaj7/E $\flat$ A $\flat$ maj7

29

11 13 10 11 13 14 13 11 14 13 11 10 12 12 10 12 11 10 8 11 9 11 10 11 8 10 11 8

D♭maj9 G♭13sus4 Cm9 F13♭9 B♭m9 B♭9sus4

34

9 11 8 9 8 11 11 13 13 10 13 11 10 12 12 9 12 10 9 11 11 8 11 9 8 11 10 8 11 10

F♭maj7/E♭ F♭6/E♭ A♭maj7 G7#5 G♭13 G♭9

"Pebble Beach" Bass Solo 3



By now you should be able to figure out the modes involved in this bass solo. You'll notice that some of the modes start ahead of the bar they apply to.

1

Fm9 D♭maj7/B♭ E♭13♭9 Amaj7 A♭maj9

12 13 10 11 10 13 12 10 10 13 11 13 9 11

5

D♭maj7 G7#5 G13 Cmaj9 C7#5#9

11 10 13 10 11 10 12 14 13 12 10 9 10 11 9 10 13 11 14 11 13 14 14 13 11

9

Cm9 Fm9 B $\flat$ 13 $\flat$ 9 E $\flat$ maj9

T 10 12 13 10 10 10 13 13 12 12 10 10 13 13 11 13 10 10 11

A

B

13

A $\flat$ maj7 D7 $\sharp$ 9 D7 $\flat$ 9 Gmaj9 Bm7/G Dmaj7/G D $\flat$ maj7/G

T 13 10 13 12 10 9 10 12 10 9 12 11 9 12 11 9 11 9 11 9 12 13 10 11 13 11

A

B

17

Cmaj7/D D13 $\flat$ 9 Bm7/D B $\flat$ maj7/D

T 10 10 12 11 13 13 12 12 14 12 13 11 13 11 9 13 12 15 14 15 12 14 15 12 13

A

B

21

Amaj7/B B13 $\flat$ 9 B6 C7 $\sharp$ 5 $\sharp$ 9

T 14 16 13 16 15 14 13 12 13 15 21 18 19 21 13 16 15 14 13 13 16 14 13 14 16 14 13 14 16 13 14 13 16 15 16 13

A

B

25

Fm9 Cm7 Bm7 B $\flat$ m7 Amaj7/E $\flat$

T 15 13 10 13 12 11 13 11 10 11 13 14 11 13 14 13 11 14 13 11 14 12 11 8 10 11 14 12 11

A

B

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28

A♭maj7

D♭maj9

G♭13sus4

T 10

A 13

B 10

10 12 13 12 13 10 12

12 12 10 12 10 12

11 13 11 14 11 14 13 10 10

31

Cm9 F13 $\flat$ 9 B $\flat$ m9 (D $\flat$ maj/B $\flat$) B $\flat$ 9sus4 (B $\flat$ 9sus4)

T
A
B

13 12 13 10 13 10 10 13

9 10 12 13 10 12 13 10 11 13

10 13 12 11 10 11 13 10 11 13 10

34

Fmaj7/E $\flat$ F $\flat$ 6/E $\flat$ A $\flat$ maj7 G7 $\sharp$ 5 Emaj7 $\flat$ 5/G $\flat$ (G $\flat$ 13) G $\flat$ 9

T 13 12 13 14 15 13 14

A 13 12 15 13 12 15 13 11 13 11 10 12

B 10 13 11 14 13 11 10 13 11 9 12 11 9

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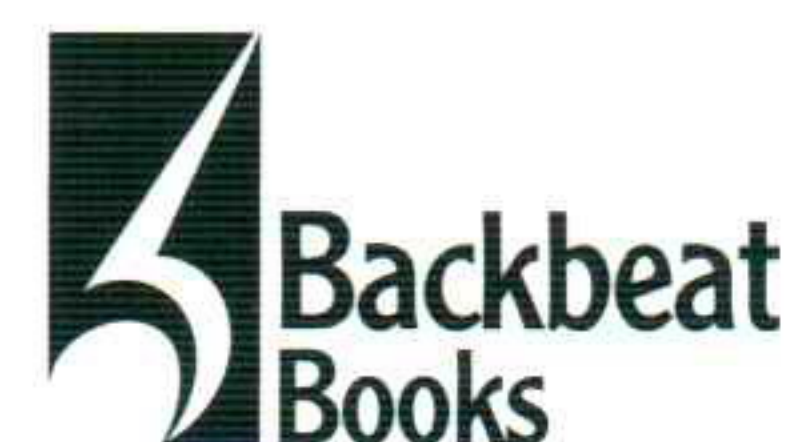
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